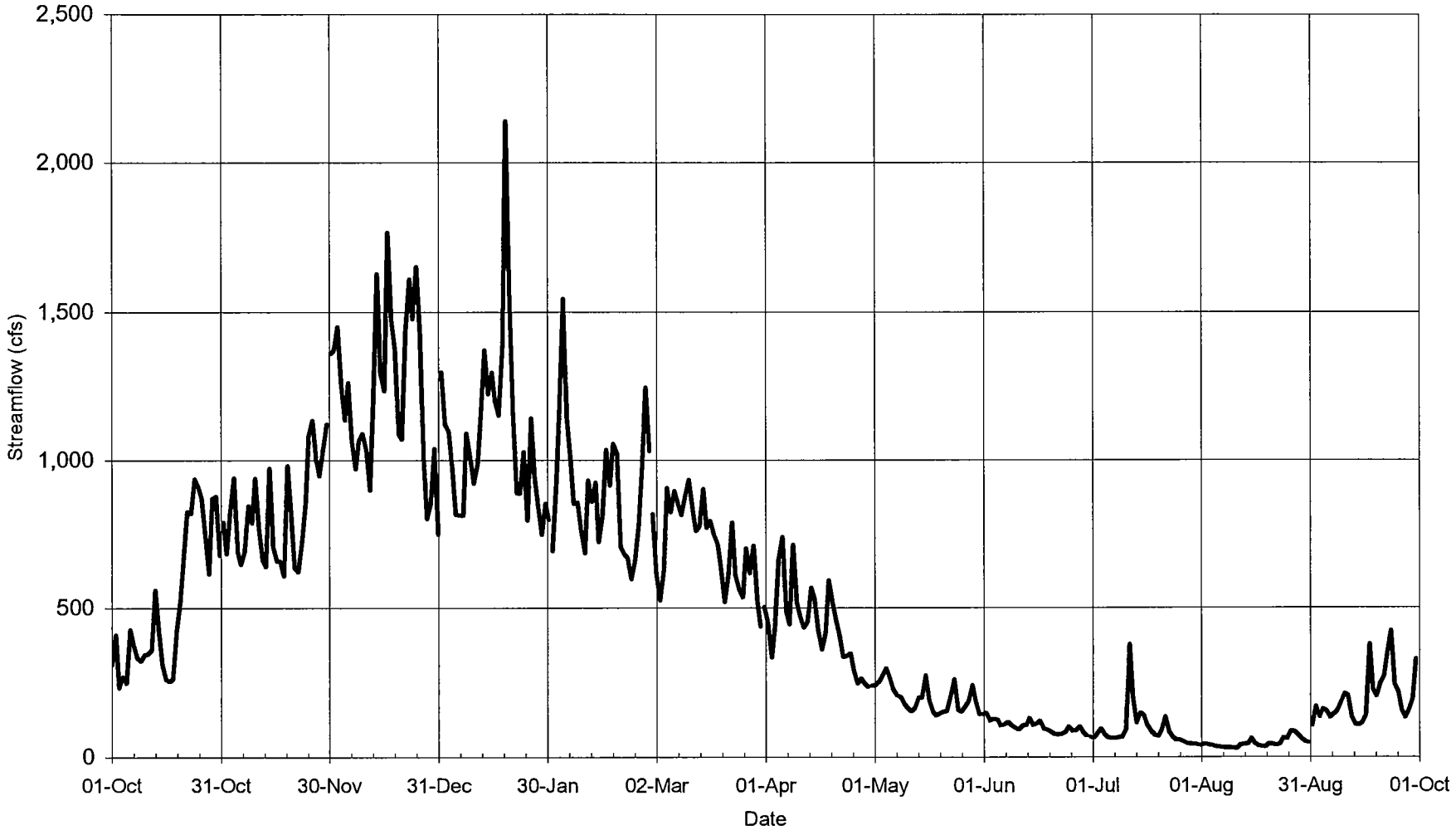
APPENDIX 2-A

HYDROGRAPHS



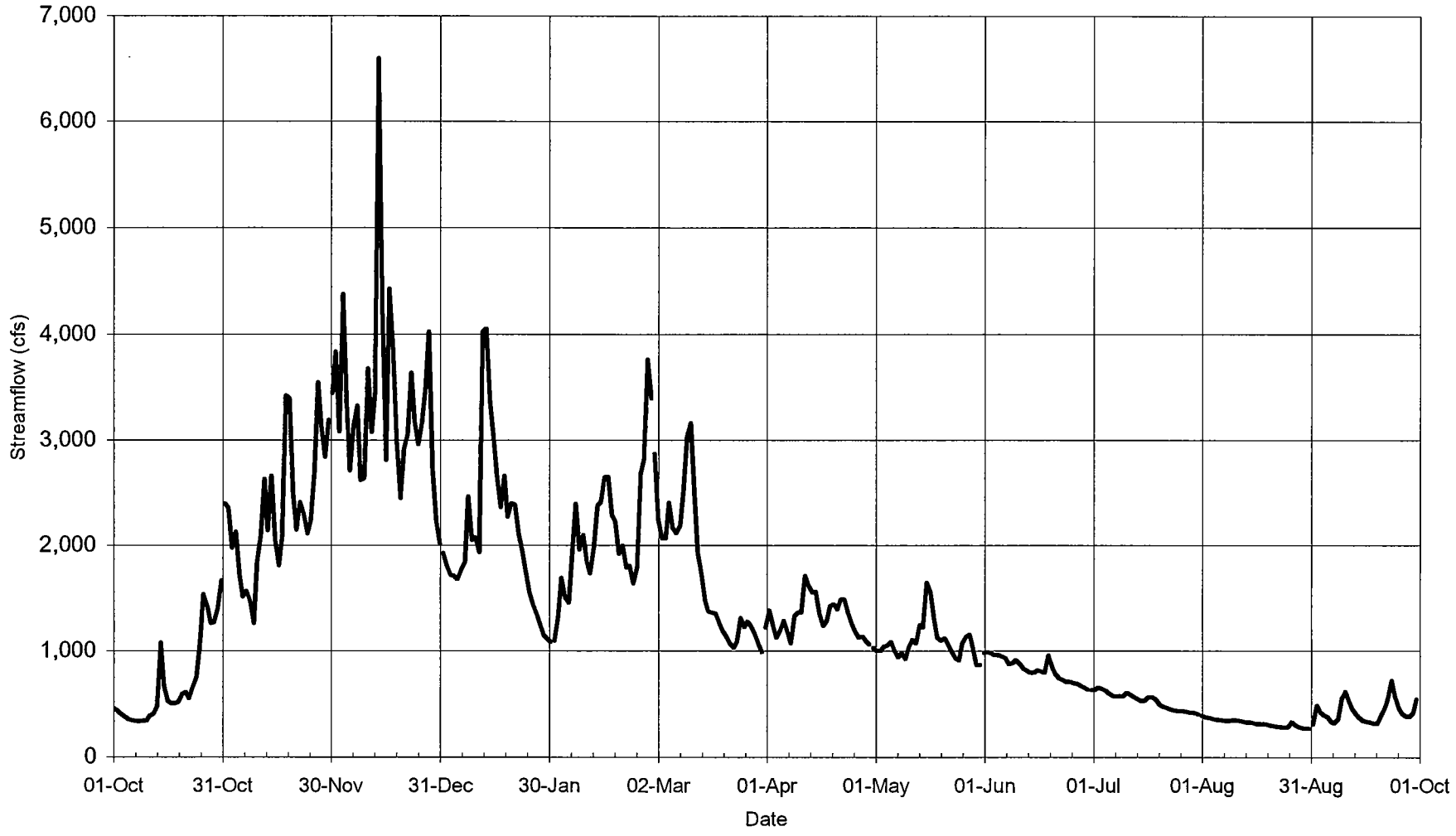
Golder Associates

TITLE

Mean Daily Streamflow-Dickey River at La Push

WRIA 20 Multi-Purpose Storage Assessment

DRAWN	MPK	DATE	Jun-05	JOB NO.	043-1130-100.001
CHECKED	DB	SCALE	na	DWG. NO.	na
REVIEWED	DB	FILE NO.	river hydrographs	FIGURE NO.	**2-A-1**



Golder Associates

WRIA 20 Multi-Purpose Storage Assessment

TITLE

Mean Daily Streamflow-Sol Duc River near Quillayute

DRAWN	MPK	DATE	Jun-05	JOB NO.	043-1130-100.001
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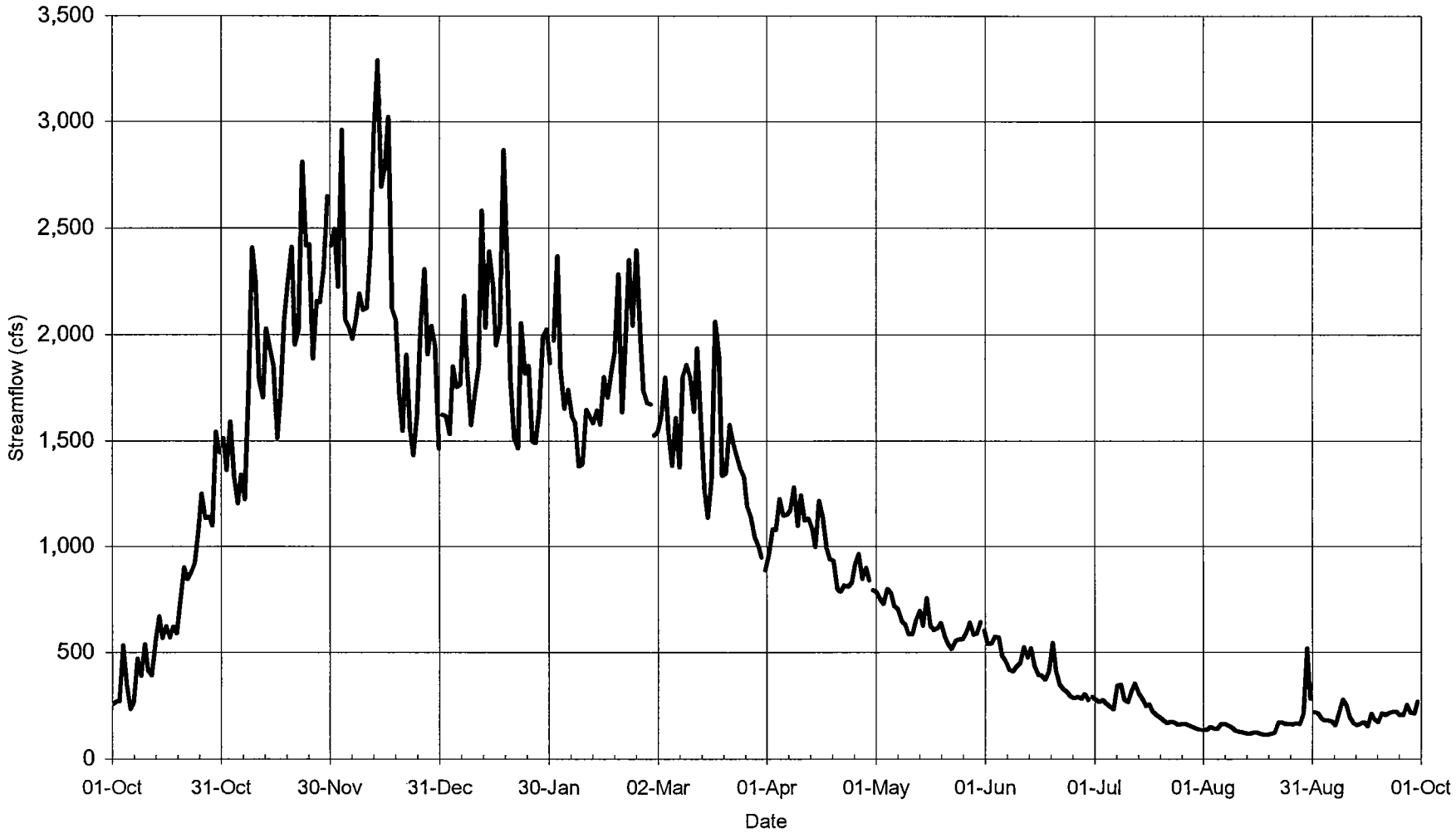
REVIEWED	DB	FILE NO.	river hydrographs	FIGURE NO.	**2-A-2**



Golder Associates

WRIA 20 Multi-Purpose Storage Assessment

TITLE

Mean Daily Streamflow-Calawah River near Forks

DRAWN	MPK	DATE	Jun-05	JOB NO.	043-1130-100.001
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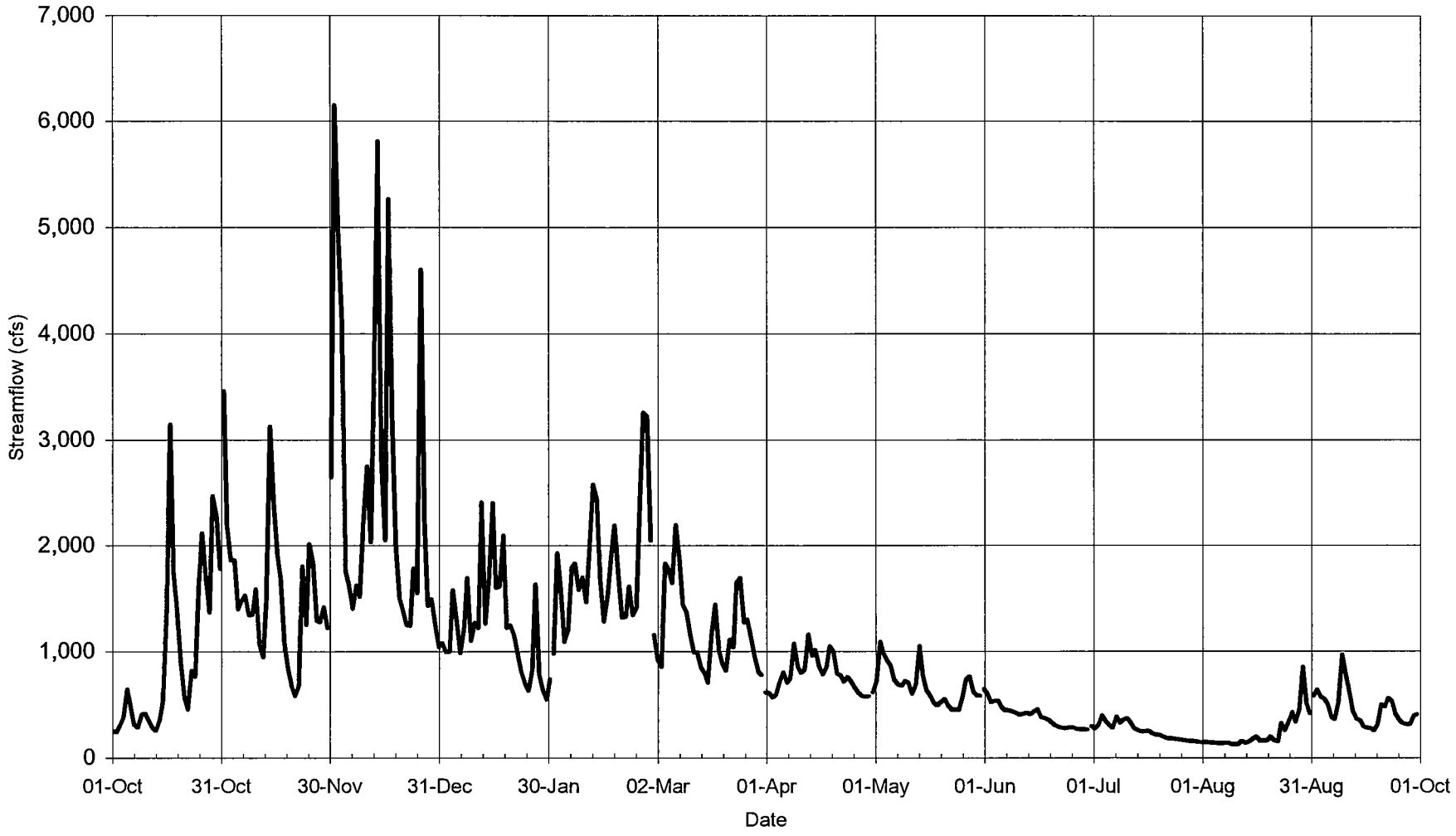
REVIEWED	DB	FILE NO.	river hydrographs	FIGURE NO.	**2-A-3**



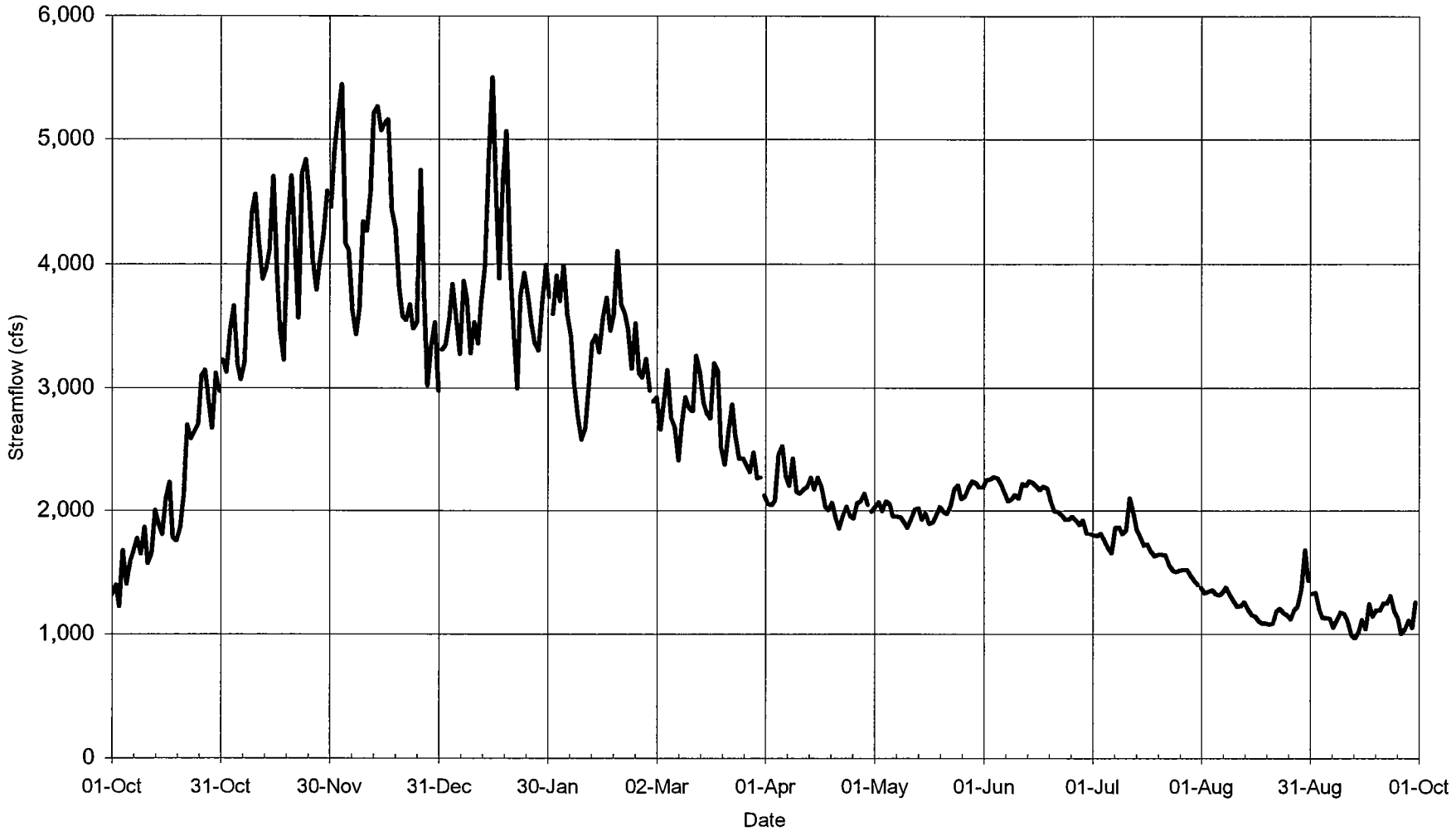
Golder Associates

TITLE

Mean Daily Streamflow-Bogacheil River near Forks

WRIA 20 Multi-Purpose Storage Assessment

DRAWN	MPK	DATE	Jun-05	JOB NO.	043-1130-100.001
CHECKED	DB	SCALE	na	DWG. NO.	na
REVIEWED	DB	FILE NO.	river hydrographs	FIGURE NO.	**2-A-4**



Golder Associates

WRIA 20 Multi-Purpose Storage Assessment

TITLE

Mean Daily Streamflow-Hoh River at Highway 101

DRAWN	MPK	DATE	Jun-05	JOB NO.	043-1130-100.001
CHECKED	DB	SCALE	na	DWG. NO.	na
REVIEWED	DB	FILE NO.	river hydrographs	FIGURE NO.	**2-A-5**

APPENDIX 3-A

BIG RIVER SITE PHOTOS
(SELECTED SITES, PROVIDED BY MAKAH TRIBE)

Example of flat gradient lake influence

APPENDIX **A-1**
BIG RIVER AT ~ RM 0.0

Example of flat gradient water and fine grained sediments.

Gauging station on bridge.

Example of gravel sediments.

View looking at bridge crossing.

APPENDIX **A-4**
BIG RIVER AT STREAM GAUGE SITE AT RM 4.7

Example of bank erosion.

APPENDIX **A-5**
BIG RIVER AT FRED CROSS PROPERTY IN 2004
HOKO OZETTE ROAD CROSSING AT ~ RM 7.9

Example of eroding banks.

Example of eroding banks.

APPENDIX **A-6**
BIG RIVER AT FRED CROSS PROPERTY IN MARCH 2005
HOKO OZETTE ROAD CROSSING AT ~ RM 7.9

Example of eroding banks.

Note woody debris buried in banks.

APPENDIX **A-7**
BIG RIVER AT FRED CROSS PROPERTY IN MARCH 2005
HOKO OZETTE ROAD CROSSING AT ~ RM 7.9

Example of bank armoring.

APPENDIX **A-8**
BIG RIVER AT FRED CROSS PROPERTY IN MARCH 2005
HOKO OZETTE ROAD CROSSING AT ~ RM 7.9

APPENDIX 3-B

"COMPLETION REPORT BY STREAM CLEARANCE UNIT ON OZETTE AND BIG RIVERS", APRIL, 1953, ROBERT KRAMER (SELECTED MAP AND PHOTOS FROM BIG RIVER)

COMPLETION REPORT

BY

STREAM CLEARANCE UNIT

ON

OZETTE AND BIG RIVERS

APRIL, 1953

Robert Kramer, Supervisor
Stream Clearance Projects
Stream Improvement Division
Department of Fisheries

BIG RIVER

Clearance operations began on Big River following the completion of work on the Ozette River. Big River is the largest and most important tributary of the Ozette system. The stream drains an area of 24 square miles. It flows through a low, rather flat valley for a distance of eight miles. Seven miles of stream area was surveyed by walking. Many log jams were found, most of them being partial blocks to migration.

Stream clearance started on November 1, 1952, at the bridge crossing about six miles upstream from the mouth. About three and one-half miles of stream area was cleared of logs and debris. Work was greatly hampered by weather conditions during December. Heavy rains in the area caused Big River to rise considerably, making clearance work quite hazardous. The county road, the only available road in the whole area, was at times covered with flood waters. Operations ceased on December 19, 1952, when it became quite evident that the weather conditions would greatly curtail activities.

Big River has almost a continuous bed of gravel from the bridge at the seven mile point downstream to about one mile from its mouth. This lower mile area is quite heavily choked with large logs and debris. The area is also low and swampy with a mud bottom. Clearance equipment is not large enough to handle the heavy waterscaked logs. Weather conditions also prevented entrance into this area. In the lower mile area, migration is possible only during high water stages. The heavy logging debris presents a definite barrier to salmon during low water stages.

Moving upstream to the one and a-half mile point, several large trees were felled across the stream by the Ozette Timber Company. They have promised to remove all trees and debris in this area this coming summer when they are operating in the area.

Stream clearance is complete from the two mile point upstream to the six mile point at the bridge crossing. Several log jams still exist above the bridge. These are small jams and should be removed. No survey was made past the seven mile point. There is a falls fifty feet high about eight miles upstream, located in Sections 15 and 16, Township 31 North, Range 14 West, W. M. Exact location is not known as it is very near the section line.

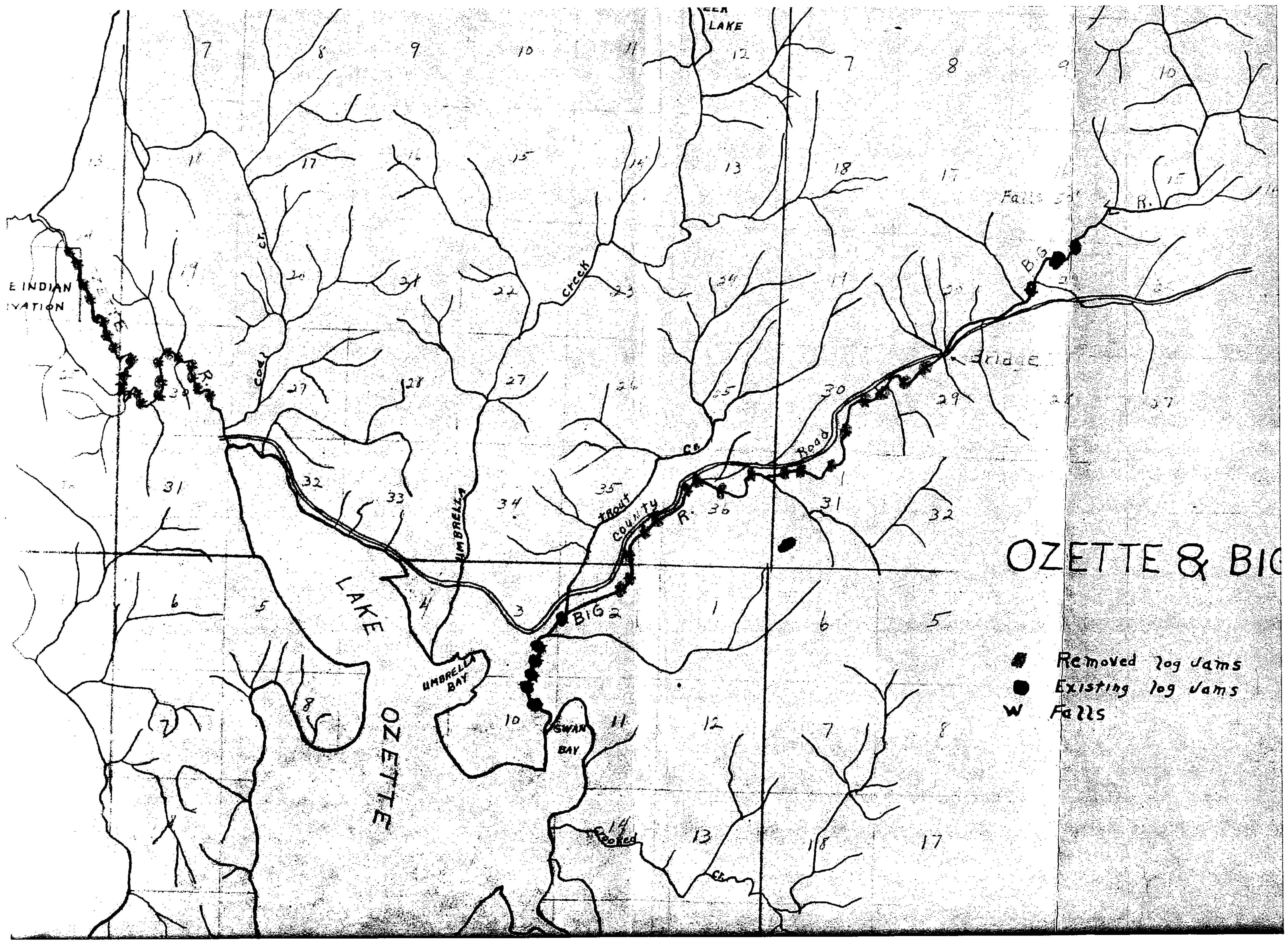
Some clearing, for agricultural purposes, exists along the banks of the river. Erosion is quite evident along the cleared area, being aided by periods of heavy run-off.

Considerable amounts of debris remain near the stream banks due to past logging operations. A more thorough check should be made of logging operations working in this section of the country.

Big River supports quite a large run of silver salmon. Dogs and humpies also spawn in this stream, but they are of a definite minority. Observations indicated that silvers predominate by a large majority.

Additional clearance work is necessary on Big River to insure adequate fish passage. Clearance operations have made three and a half miles of good to excellent stream area available.

Trout Creek, tributary of Big River, is of some importance as salmon were observed spawning in the lower mile area. The creek drains a low swampy area, with intermittent gravel areas extending into the upper reaches. Survey was made only for a mile of stream area.



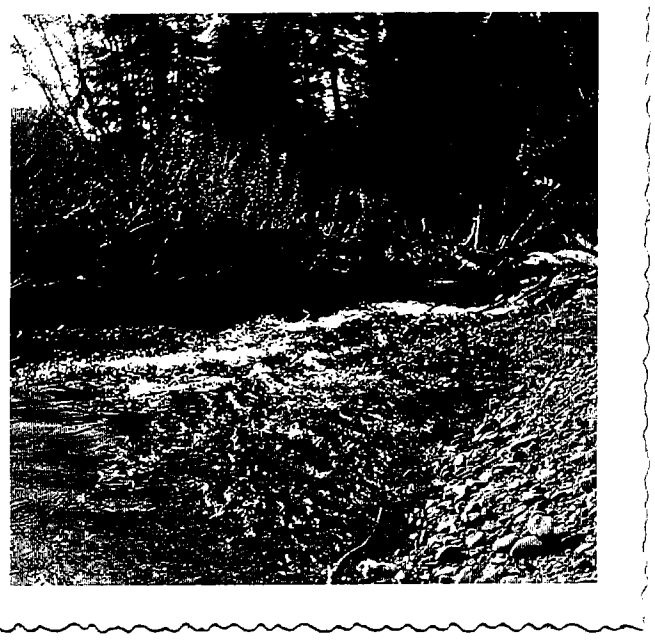
OZETTE & BIG
Removed log jams
Existing log jams
W Falls
LAKE
OZETTE
UMBRELLA BAY
SWAN BAY
UMBRELLA
Creek
Trout
County
Road
Bridge
Falls
BIG
R.
Crooked
Coal
Cr.
INDIAN

FIGURE 4

Logs and debris being removed

from Big R. about 4 miles from mouth.

FIGURE 5



Log jam above bridge crossing on

Big R. Not removed.

APPENDIX 3-C

EXCERPT FROM PHINNEY AND BUCKNELL, 1975. "A CATALOG OF WASHINGTON STREAMS AND SALMON UTILIZATION, VOLUME 2, COASTAL", WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, 1975

OZETTE RIVER

This section covers the Ozette River, Ozette Lake and its 12 tributaries as well as several lesser tributaries to the Pacific Ocean including Seafield and Cedar creeks. Streams in this area have a total length of over 80 miles.

Stream Discussion

The primary streams discussed in this section include Ozette River, Coal Creek, Umbrella Creek, Big River, Crooked Creek and Siwash Creek. Ozette Lake is 7,787 acres in area and has a depth of over 300 feet. It is the third largest natural lake in the State of Washington. Ozette River drains Ozette Lake in a northwesterly direction and enters the Pacific Ocean near Cape Alava. Most of the tributaries to Lake Ozette drain from the hills to the north and west of the lake. All of the surrounding land outside the boundaries of the Olympic National Park and Ozette Indian Reservation are in timber production. The Olympic National Park encompasses all of the beach stretch in this area and borders Lake Ozette and Ozette River. The Ozette Indian Reservation is located on a portion of Ozette River.

Big River is the largest tributary to Ozette Lake. This stream originates in the hills north of Lake Ozette and flows southwesterly to its confluence with the lake. The streambed has an average width ranging from 10 yards in its lower reaches to 5 yards near the upper limit of salmon use. The streambed materials are predominantly sand with some gravel in the lower 5 miles while gravel and sand predominate in the remainder of the stream. The river has a moderate gradient throughout. Stream bank cover is generally good and is provided by deciduous vegetation. Tributaries to Big River range from 1 to 5 yards in width at lower reaches. These streams contain suitable gravel for spawning material.

Other tributaries to Lake Ozette range from 1 to 7 yards in width. These streams generally have a moderate gradient throughout. Bottom material consists primarily of sand and gravel with suitable spawning material found in various reaches. Stream bank cover is generally adequate on these tributaries with the exception of certain areas which have been recently clear-cut logged.

Salmon Utilization

The Ozette River system supports runs of sockeye, chinook, coho and chum salmon. Major spawning areas have not been identified for all species or all areas. Chum and chinook spawning reportedly occurs in Ozette River downstream from Lake Ozette and in Big River. Sockeye spawning is known to occur in Big River and Siwash Creek and undoubtedly occurs in other accessible streams. All accessible tributaries support runs of coho salmon. Big River and Umbrella and Crooked creeks appear to be the major coho production areas in the drainage. Salmon presently utilize at least 52 miles of stream in this section.

Limiting Factors

Factors limiting salmon production in the Ozette River section include warm summer water temperatures in Ozette River and certain tributaries which have been extensively logged. Logging and road construction have occurred in recent years throughout the basin and have resulted in denuding of stream banks and siltation of streambeds. A falls on Big River at mile 10.9 is a total barrier to further upstream migration of coho. A falls on South Fork Crooked and debris jams on many smaller streams hinder salmon migration.

Beneficial Developments

No project has been undertaken in this area to benefit salmon production.

Habitat Needs

Additional protection of the salmon production habitat is required in this area during road construction and logging activities. No major improvement projects are presently recommended.

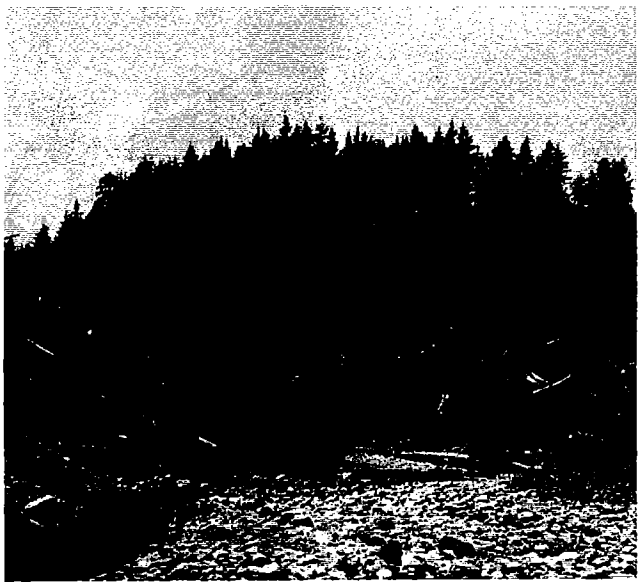
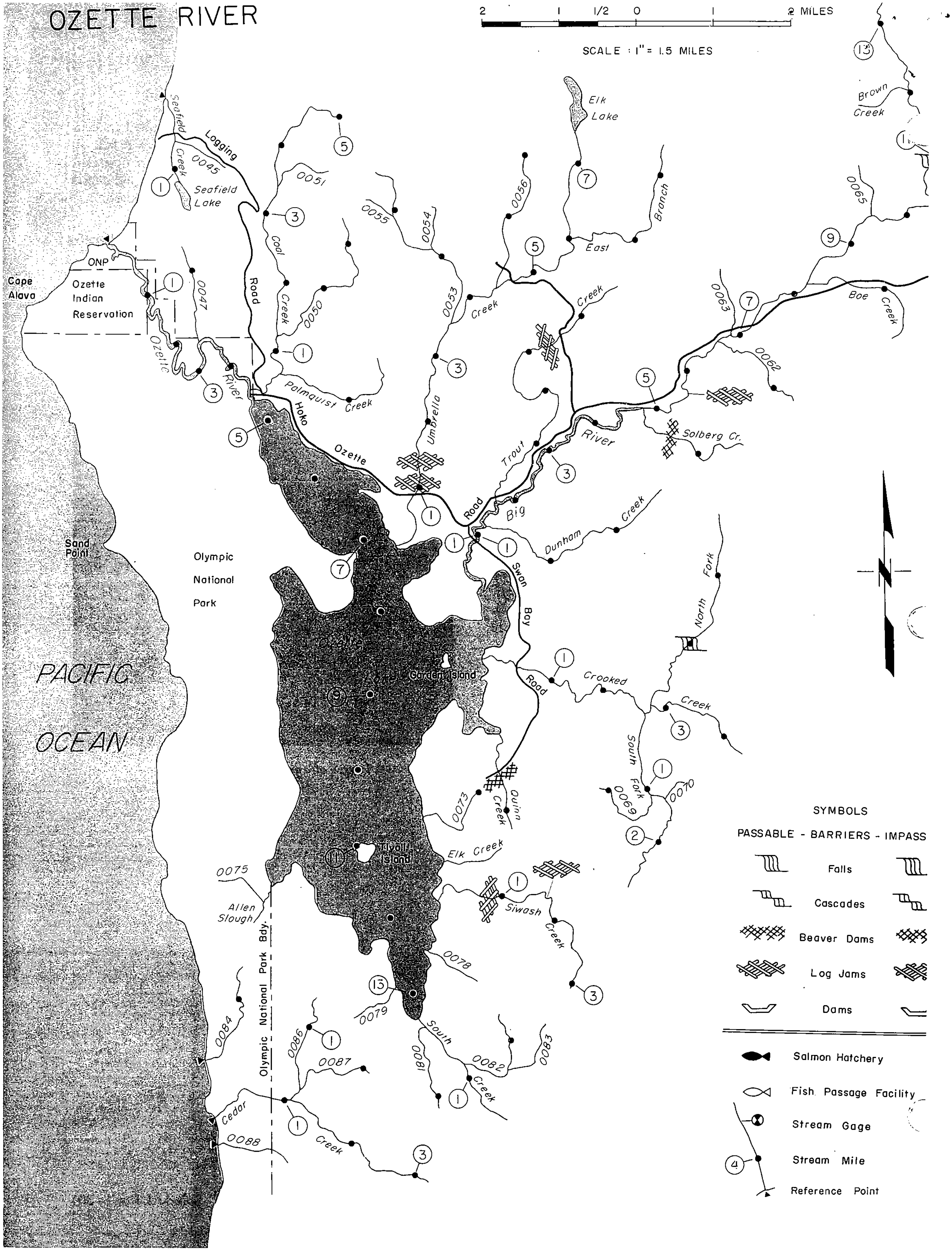


PHOTO 20-9. Logged off area along Umbrella Creek.


OZETTE RIVER
2 1 1/2 0 1 2 MILES
SCALE : 1" = 1.5 MILES
Seafield Creek
Logging
0045
Seafield Lake
Cape Alava
ONP
Ozette Indian Reservation
0047
Ozette River
Road
Cool Creek
0051
0055
0054
0050
0053
0056
Elk Lake
East Branch
Creek
Palmquist Creek
Hoko Ozette Road
Umbrella Creek
Trout Creek
Big River
Solberg Cr.
0063
0062
0065
Brown Creek
Boe Creek
Dunham Creek
North Fork
Swan Bay Road
Crooked Creek
South Fork
0069
0070
Sand Point
Olympic National Park
PACIFIC OCEAN
Ozette Lake
Garden Island
0073
Quinn Creek
Tivoli Island
Elk Creek
0075
Allen Slough
Siwash Creek
0078
0079
Olympic National Park Bdy.
0084
0086
0087
South Creek
0081
0082
0083
Cedar Creek
0088
SYMBOLS
PASSABLE - BARRIERS - IMPASS
Falls
Cascades
Beaver Dams
Log Jams
Dams
Salmon Hatchery
Fish Passage Facility
Stream Gage
Stream Mile
Reference Point

APPENDIX 3-D

CONSERVATION PROGRAM FACT SHEETS

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Fact Sheet

Electronic Edition

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

August 2004 (revised 08/11/04)

Conservation Reserve Program Sign-up 29 August 30 to September 24, 2004

Overview

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) will hold a Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) general sign-up from August 30 to September 24, 2004.

CRP is a voluntary program available to agricultural producers to help them safeguard environmentally sensitive land. Producers enrolled in CRP plant long-term, resource-conserving covers to improve the quality of water, control soil erosion, and enhance wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

FSA administers CRP, while other USDA agencies and partners provide technical support. More detailed information on CRP is available in the FSA fact sheet "Conservation Reserve Program."

Submitting CRP Offers

Land that is not currently enrolled in CRP may be offered for enrollment during CRP sign-up 29.

In addition, CRP participants with contracts expiring on September 30, 2004, or September 30, 2005, may submit offers during CRP sign-up 29.

To submit CRP offers, producers must visit their local FSA offices. FSA will accept offers only during the sign-up period (August 30 to September 24, 2004). To find your local FSA office, visit FSA's Web site at: http://oip.usda.gov/scripts/ndisapi.dll/oip_agency/index?state=us&agency=fsa

NOTE: CRP sign-up 29 does not apply to participation in CRP continuous sign-up, in which land devoted to certain conservation practices may be enrolled at any time. Further information on CRP continuous sign-up is available in the FSA fact sheet "Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Sign-up."

Eligible Producers

To be eligible for CRP enrollment, a producer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to close of the CRP sign-up period, unless:

- The new owner acquired the land due to the previous owner's death;
- The ownership change occurred due to foreclosure where the owner exercised a timely right or redemption in accordance with state law; or
- The circumstances of the acquisition present adequate assurance to FSA that the new owner did not acquire the land for the purpose of placing it in CRP.

Eligible Land

To be eligible for placement in CRP, land must be either:

- Cropland (including field margins) that is planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity 4 of the previous 6 crop years from 1996 to 2001, and which is physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity;
- Certain marginal pastureland that is enrolled in the Water Bank Program; or
- Certain land devoted to hardwood trees that was under CRP contract which expired on September 30, 2001, or earlier.

Additional Cropland Requirements

In addition to the eligible land requirements, cropland must meet one of the following criteria:

- Have a weighted average erosion index of 8 or higher;
- Be expiring CRP acreage; or
- Be located in a national or state CRP conservation priority area.

CRP Payments

FSA provides CRP sign-up 29 participants with annual rental payments, including certain incentive payments, and cost-share assistance:

- ***Rental Payments***
  In return for establishing long-term, resource-conserving covers, FSA provides rental payments to participants. FSA bases rental rates on the relative productivity of the soils within each county and the average

dryland cash rent or cash-rent equivalent. The maximum CRP rental rate for each offer is calculated in advance of enrollment. Producers may offer land at that rate or offer a lower rental rate to increase the likelihood that their offer will be accepted.

- ***Maintenance Incentive Payments***
  CRP annual rental payments may include an additional amount up to $5 per acre per year as an incentive to perform certain maintenance obligations.

- ***Cost-share Assistance***
  FSA provides cost-share assistance to participants who establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The cost-share assistance can be an amount not more than 50 percent of the participants' costs in establishing approved practices.

Ranking CRP Offers

Offers for CRP sign-up 29 will be ranked according to the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI).

FSA collects data for each of the EBI factors based on the relative environmental benefits for the land offered. Each eligible offer is ranked in comparison to all other offers and selections made from that ranking. Decisions on the EBI cutoff will be made after the sign-up ends. Those who have met previous sign-up EBI thresholds are not guaranteed a contract under this sign-up. Producers can consult with local USDA experts on steps producers can take to maximize EBI points and increase the likelihood that their offer will be accepted.

Producers can enroll the most environmentally sensitive land in CRP's continuous sign-up program. Under the continuous sign-up, relatively small amounts of land serving much larger areas, such as filter strips, riparian buffers and grass waterways, can be enrolled at any time.

More information on EBI for CRP sign-up 29 is available in the FSA fact sheet, "Conservation Reserve Program Sign-up 29, Environmental Benefits Index."

For More Information

For more information on CRP, contact your local FSA office or visit FSA's Web site at: www.fsa.usda.gov

Fact Sheet

Electronic Edition

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

April 2003

Conservation Reserve Program

Overview

USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program available to agricultural producers to help them safeguard environmentally sensitive land. Producers enrolled in CRP plant long-term, resource-conserving covers to improve the quality of water, control soil erosion, and enhance wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

The Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, authorized CRP. The program is also governed by regulations published in 7 CFR, part 1410. The program is implemented by FSA on behalf of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation.

Benefits

CRP protects millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion and is designed to safeguard the Nation's natural resources. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, CRP protects groundwater and helps improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams. Acreage enrolled in the CRP is planted to resource-conserving vegetative covers, making the program a major contributor to increased wildlife populations in many parts of the country.

CRP Administration

FSA administers CRP, while technical support functions are provided by:

- USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS);
- USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service;
- State forestry agencies;
- Local soil and water conservation districts; and
- Private sector providers of technical assistance.

CRP General Sign-up

Producers can offer land for CRP general sign-up enrollment only during designated sign-up periods. For information on upcoming sign-ups, contact your local FSA office. To find your local office, visit FSA's Web site at: http://oip.usda.gov/scripts/ndisapi.dll/oip_agency/index?state=us&agency=fsa

CRP Continuous Sign-up

Environmentally desirable land devoted to certain conservation practices may be enrolled at any time under CRP continuous sign-up. Certain eligibility requirements still apply, but offers are not subject to competitive bidding. Further information on CRP continuous sign-up is available in the FSA fact sheet "Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Sign-up."

Eligible Producers

To be eligible for CRP enrollment, a producer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to close of the CRP sign-up period, unless:

- The new owner acquired the land due to the previous owner's death;
- The ownership change occurred due to foreclosure where the owner exercised a timely right or redemption in accordance with state law; or
- The circumstances of the acquisition present adequate assurance to FSA that the new owner did not acquire the land for the purpose of placing it in CRP.

Eligible Land

To be eligible for placement in CRP, land must be either:

- Cropland (including field margins) that is planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity 4 of the previous 6 crop years from 1996 to 2001, and which is physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity; or
- Certain marginal pastureland that is enrolled in the Water Bank Program or suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar water quality purposes.

Additional Cropland Requirements

In addition to the eligible land requirements, cropland must meet one of the following criteria:

- Have a weighted average erosion index of 8 or higher;
- Be expiring CRP acreage; or
- Be located in a national or state CRP conservation priority area.

CRP Payments

FSA provides CRP participants with annual rental payments, including certain incentive payments, and cost-share assistance:

- ***Rental Payments***

  In return for establishing long-term, resource-conserving covers, FSA provides annual rental payments to participants. FSA bases rental rates on the relative productivity of the soils within each county and the average dryland cash rent or cash-rent equivalent. The maximum CRP rental rate for each offer is calculated in advance of enrollment. Producers may offer land at that rate or offer a lower rental rate to increase the likelihood that their offer will be accepted.

- ***Maintenance Incentive Payments***

  CRP annual rental payments may include an additional amount up to $5 per acre per year as an incentive to perform certain maintenance obligations.

- ***Cost-share Assistance***

  FSA provides cost-share assistance to participants who establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The cost-share assistance can be an amount not more than 50 percent of the participants' costs in establishing approved practices.

- ***Other Incentives***

  FSA may offer additional financial incentives of up to 20 percent of the annual payment for certain continuous sign-up practices.

Ranking CRP Offers

Offers for CRP contracts are ranked according to the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI). FSA collects data for each of the EBI factors based on the relative environmental benefits for the land offered. Each eligible offer is ranked in comparison to all other offers and selections made from that ranking. FSA uses the following EBI factors to assess the environmental benefits for the land offered:

- Wildlife habitat benefits resulting from covers on contract acreage;
- Water quality benefits from reduced erosion, runoff, and leaching;
- On-farm benefits from reduced erosion;
- Benefits that will likely endure beyond the contract period;
- Air quality benefits from reduced wind erosion; and
- Cost.

For More Information

For more information on CRP, contact your local FSA office or visit FSA's Web site at: http://www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/cepd/crp.htm

CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Farm Service Agency Online

Fact Sheet

Electronic Edition

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

May 2003

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Overview

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a voluntary land retirement program that helps agricultural producers protect environmentally sensitive land, decrease erosion, restore wildlife habitat, and safeguard ground and surface water.

The program is a partnership among producers; tribal, state, and federal governments; and, in some cases, private groups. CREP is an offshoot of the country's largest private-lands environmental improvement program -- the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

Like CRP, CREP is administered by USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). By combining CRP resources with state, tribal, and private programs, CREP provides farmers and ranchers with a sound financial package for conserving and enhancing the natural resources of farms.

CREP addresses high-priority conservation issues of both local and national significance, such as impacts to water supplies, loss of critical habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species, soil erosion, and reduced habitat for fish populations such as salmon. CREP is a community-based, results-oriented effort centered around local participation and leadership.

Eligibility

A specific CREP project begins when a state, Indian tribe, local government, or local nongovernment entity identifies an agriculture-related environmental issue of state or national significance. These parties and FSA then develop a project proposal to address particular environmental issues and goals.

Enrollment in a state is limited to specific geographic areas and practices. To determine if your state and county are involved in CREP and if your land qualifies, contact your local county FSA office.

Like CRP, CREP contracts require a 10- to 15-year commitment to keep lands

out of agricultural production. CREP provides payments to participants who offer eligible land. A federal annual rental rate, including an FSA state committee-determined maintenance incentive payment, is offered, plus cost-share of up to 50 percent of the eligible costs to install the practice. Further, the program generally offers a sign-up incentive for participants to install specific practices.

FSA uses CRP funding to pay a percentage of the program's cost, while state, tribal governments, or other non-federal sources provide the balance of the funds. States and private groups involved in the effort may also provide technical support and other in-kind services.

Benefits

For the landowner, CREP is not just a cost-effective way to address rural environmental problems and meet regulatory requirements; it can provide a viable option to supplement farm income as well.

CREP is convenient for producers because it is based on the familiar, highly successful CRP model. Land must be owned or leased for at least one year prior to enrollment to be eligible, and must be physically and legally capable of being cropped in a normal manner.

Land must also meet cropping history and other eligibility requirements. Enrollment can be on a continuous basis, permitting farmers and ranchers to join the program at any time rather than waiting for specific sign-up periods.

CREP supports increased conservation practices such as filter strips and forested buffers. These conservation practices help protect streams, lakes, and rivers from sedimentation and agricultural runoff.

CREP also helps landowners develop and restore wetlands through the planting of appropriate groundcover. Restoring water regimes helps protect national treasures like the Chesapeake Bay, Mammoth Cave, and the Florida Everglades. By maintaining clear goals and requiring annual monitoring, CREP helps participants measure progress and ensure success.

For More Information

For more information on CREP, contact your local FSA office or Soil and Water Conservation District office. Additional information is also available on FSA's Web site at: http://www.fsa.usda.gov

Farm Service Agency Online

Fact Sheet

Electronic Edition

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

October 1998

Conservation Reserve Program
Washington State Enhancement Program

Background

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA), Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and the State of Washington have agreed to implement a voluntary Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) to improve the water quality of streams providing habitat for salmon species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

The project area includes all streams in Washington crossing agricultural lands providing spawning habitat for the endangered salmon species.

Program Authorities

The Washington State Enhancement Program is authorized to enroll up to 100,000 acres to be devoted to riparian buffers planted to trees.

Program Responsibilities

CCC will pay applicable land rental costs, 50 percent of the cost of establishing conservation practices, an annual maintenance incentive, and a portion of the costs of providing technical assistance.

The State of Washington will pay 37.5 percent of the cost of establishing conservation practices, all the costs of the annual monitoring program, and a portion of the technical assistance costs.

Payments and Incentives

Annual rental payments will be based on the soil rental rate, as calculated by FSA.

For installing the riparian buffer, producers will receive each year an incentive payment 50 percent above the annual per acre rental rate.

Additionally, producers will receive a 10-percent incentive payment for lands protected as agricultural lands under the Washington Growth Management Act.

Eligible Practices

The eligible CRP practice will be CP 22 (Riparian Buffer Area)

Producers may also offer eligible acreage for general or continuous CRP signup.

Eligibility

In addition to offering acreage along salmon streams, the application must satisfy the basic eligibility criteria for CRP.

Land must be cropland that has been cropped 2 out of the past 5 years that is physically and legally capable of being cropped. Marginal pastureland is also eligible to be enrolled provided that it is suitable for use as a riparian buffer planted to trees.

Producers are eligible if the land has been owned or operated for at least one year prior to enrollment. Land with an existing CRP contract or an approved offer with a contract pending is not eligible for CREP until that contract expires.

CREP enrollment will be on a continuous basis beginning January 1, 1999. Producers can sign up at the local USDA Service Center.

Information about CREP is available at State FSA offices and the FSA website at www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/cepd/crpinfo.htm

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Backgrounder

Washington Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Questions and Answers

What is the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program?

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a joint federal and state land retirement conservation program that targets significant environmental effects related to agriculture. It is a voluntary program that uses financial incentives to encourage farmers and ranchers to enroll in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in contracts of 10 to 15 years duration to remove lands from agricultural production.

What is the Washington State CREP?

The Washington CREP, developed to assist in the restoration of habitats for salmon listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act, will restore freshwater riparian habitat along as many as 3,000 miles of salmon streams throughout Washington State. It is a federal and state agreement to retire environmentally sensitive agricultural land through the Conservation Reserve Program.

What are the goals of the Washington State CREP?

Washington State and USDA have jointly developed several goals for the program, including –

Reducing water temperature to natural ambient conditions

Reducing sediment and nutrient pollution from agricultural lands adjacent to the streams by more than 50 percent

Stabilizing streambanks along critical salmon streams

Restoring stream hydraulic and geomorphic conditions on 3,000 miles of streams

Washington State will conduct monitoring throughout the project to evaluate and record progress in achieving these goals.

What areas in Washington State are included in the program?

The project area consists of all streams in Washington across agricultural crop and marginal pasture lands that provide spawning habitat for salmon species that have been listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act. It is estimated that there are several thousand miles of such streams. The program provides for enrollment of up to 100,000 acres that will generally consist of riparian buffers up to 150 feet in width.

What are the benefits of the Washington State CREP?

CREP will provide a number of significant environmental benefits to Washington State and to its salmon. The establishment of forested riparian buffers will help restructure streams and increase the availability of insects and other salmon food. Trees along streams will provide shade and reduce the rate of solar water heating. And riparian buffers will reduce pollution and improve stream water quality.

What is the cost?

For enrollment of 100,000 acres, the total financial obligation will be approximately $250 million over 15 years, with $210 million coming from the USDA, and the balance from the State and producers.

Which conservation practice will be used?

Riparian buffers, an area of trees and/or shrubs adjacent to and up-gradient from water bodies, will be planted.

Who can signup for the Washington State CREP and when?

Enrollment for the Washington State CREP will be on a continuous basis beginning this winter. In addition to offering acreage along salmon spawning streams, the applicant must satisfy the basic eligibility criteria for CRP. Land must be either cropland or marginal pasture land. Cropland must have been planted to crops two of the past five years and be physically and legally capable of being cropped. Marginal pasture land can be enrolled provided it is suitable for use as a riparian buffer planted to trees. Producers are eligible if the land has been owned or operated for at least one year prior to enrollment. Lands that have an existing CRP contract or an approved offer with a contract pending are not eligible for CREP until that contract expires.

What are the payments under CREP?

There are three types of payments for which participants in the Washington State CREP will be eligible: annual rental payments, financial assistance in the installation of the conservation practices, and annual maintenance payments.

The annual rental payment will be based on the soil rental rate, as calculated by USDA's Farm Service Agency. Producers will receive an incentive payment above the mean annual per acre

rental rate of 50 percent for the installation of the riparian buffer. Additionally, producers will receive a 10 percent incentive payment for lands protected as agricultural lands under the Washington Growth Management Act. USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation will pay 50 percent of the cost of installing conservation practices (installing new vegetation, fencing, etc.) and the State will pay 37.5 percent of the cost of the conservation practices. Participants will receive $5 per acre for an annual maintenance incentive payment.

Where can people get more information about the Washington CREP?

They should contact their local USDA Service Center, Soil and Water Conservation District, or the State of Washington's Conservation Commission. Information can also be obtained from the FSA web site at

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